

BULLETIN

CHILD WELFARE LEAGUE OF AMERICA

130 East Twenty-second Street, New York City

NEW SERIES, VOL. III, No. 7

JULY 15, 1924

President—HENRY W. THURSTON, New York
Secretary—MISS RUTH BEROLZHEIMER, Chicago
Executive Director—C. C. CARSTENS, New York

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"The pre-school years are incomparably the period of most rapid and most fundamental growth, whether physical or mental. Biologically, the pre-school period is the most important period in the development of an individual, for the simple but ample reason that it comes first. Psychologically, the pre-school years are basic because the foundations of the structure of personality are then laid. . . . Medically, the pre-school age is of critical consequence because it exceeds all others in mortality and morbidity. It is the strategic sector on which to concentrate the defences of preventive medicine."—ARNOLD GESELL.

LEAGUE MEETINGS AT TORONTO

The meetings of the Child Welfare League were better attended at Toronto than at any previous National Conference. Interest of the general membership of the Conference in some of the programs more than filled the meeting place, so that a number were turned away.

The greatest number came to the afternoon meeting on "The Unplaceable Child," and there was much discussion of the cases illustrative of children often called "unplaceable."

The annual luncheon was attended by 145 persons, most of whom remained for the business meeting immediately following. The Director's annual report will be published and circulated.

Immediately following the Director's report Mr. Thurston, the President, introduced Mr. George A. Withers, Chairman of the National Children's Welfare Committee of the American Legion, who spent several days at Toronto, attending the meetings of the Children's Division and making the acquaintance of members of the Conference. We have noted developments in the Legion's program in the BULLETIN, and our members welcomed Mr. Withers at the annual meeting.

In his address Mr. Withers brought out two main points—that their program for children grew logically

out of their program and work for men in need of rehabilitation, whose families of small children were often left in very difficult straits. The Legion having a definite self-consciousness, decided to assist these children as part of its work for comrade veterans, and the Legion committee expects to secure its best results by co-operating with children's agencies; as Mr. Withers put it, "the Legion does not expect to make blacksmiths into social workers."

Mr. Withers emphasized that the average Legion member knows no more about the Legion program for children than the average citizen on the street knows about child welfare programs in general, and that therefore a certain amount of patience must be exercised and help given while he and his Committee are educating their own constituency. He also expressed considerable appreciation of the assistance he had had from the League and its membership.

Mr. Edwin D. Solenberger presented the report of the Committee on Group Movements, showing that this Committee, through its Secretary, Mr. Areson, had been in very close contact with the American Legion throughout the entire year and had participated in a number of community-wide studies. The progress in reaching fraternal order groups is still slow, but co-operation has been promised by the Masons, and good contact established with one or two other orders.

Miss Atkinson reported for the newly formed Department of Institutional Care about thirty institutional visits and studies and participation in a three-day institute for institutional workers. She also pointed out that poor work by agencies is one of the most common causes of indiscriminate institution building.

The following amendments to the Constitution were voted:

Article IX, Section I, of Constitution to read as follows: "That there shall be a membership fee, the amount of which shall be determined by the Executive Committee."

Article IV, Section II, of the Constitution to read as follows: "There shall be an Executive Committee of 21 members, of whom at least seven shall not be staff members of any of the constituent organizations"; and that *Section III* read: "The 7 members of the Executive Committee whose terms expire in any given year

shall not be eligible to re-election until the expiration of one year."

Article VIII, Section I, of Constitution to read as follows: "There shall be an executive officer who shall be called Executive Director, to be elected by the Executive Committee, without term, and

Further Resolved, That wherever the word "Director" appears in the Constitution it be changed to "Executive Director."

The following officers and members of the Executive Committee were elected, to take office October 1, 1924:

President, Dr. Henry W. Thurston, New York.
Vice-president, Mrs. Helen T. Woolley, Detroit.
Secretary, C. V. Williams, Chicago.
Treasurer, Alfred F. Whitman, Boston.

Executive Committee:

Miss Edith Abbott, Chicago.
Miss Ruth Berolzheimer, Chicago.
Miss Julia George, San Francisco.
Mr. Frank D. Hall, Fargo, N. D.
Dr. A. T. Jamison, Greenwood, S. C.
Dr. Helen MacMurchy, Ottawa, Canada.
Mr. J. Prentice Murphy, Philadelphia.
Miss Elsa Ueland, Flourtown, Pa.
Mr. George A. Sheafe, Seattle.
Mr. Roy Stockwell, Fort Worth, Texas.
Mr. John L. Sutton, Jackson, Miss.

Mr. Thurston stated that, as the present appropriation from The Commonwealth Fund expires December 31, 1924, it is essential that we build up as fast as possible a list of contributors from the staff members of the member agencies, from other interested persons upon the Boards and in the various communities, and from Community Chests. Such a list of contributors must be in hand before there is even a chance of a further grant from The Commonwealth Fund. If no such further grant is made, these plans are all the more necessary as the basis of a wholly independent budget, for the work of the League must go on.

Mr. Thurston further announced that a printed form for contributors will be sent to all the member agencies early in the summer, in order that a maximum budget may be pledged by October 1st. Including dues it is the opinion of the Executive Committee that at least \$10,000 should be pledged before October 1, 1924, payable during the year 1925. Up to date only about \$6,500 had been pledged.

At the Executive Committee meeting immediately following Mr. Edwin D. Solenberger presented an informal report for the Publicity Committee, on behalf of Mr. W. S. Reynolds, Chairman. In the course of this the interesting question was raised as to the effect

of financial federation publicity on the individual givers, and whether this publicity acquaints the givers with the work done by the different agencies, or whether it tends to take the form of a general blanket appeal. This was pointed out as particularly pertinent in relation to legacies. It is the opinion of many that the legacies now being received in federation cities are largely the result of intensive work done in previous years with small groups interested in particular agencies. The point was made that some publicity principles must be worked out to secure like results in the future.

The Director reported that inter-city and international service is growing steadily. Recently cases have come in which supervision for long periods of time was asked by German courts from which the children had been adopted. The Director spoke of the admirable sense of responsibility which follows an adopted child across the water to insure his continued welfare. The latest international correspondent is the American Red Cross in Mexico City.

The next Executive Committee meeting will be held in the early part of October in Chicago, and preference was expressed for the 9th and 10th.

It was voted that if possible a delegate of the League be sent to the Fourth Pan-American Congress of Child Welfare, meeting in Santiago, Chile, in October next.

An active discussion on standards and improvement of the work of members already in the League, to accompany requirements for new members, was followed by vote instructing the Committee on Standards of Membership to bring in a report at the next Executive Committee meeting, outlining reasonable minima which all members should reach.

It was voted, at the request of Mr. J. V. Hawk, that the Child Welfare League of America continue its present relations with the National Children's Home and Welfare Association.

NEW MEMBERS

The following should be added to the Directory of League Members:

Full Members:

Illinois—Child Welfare League, Peoria, 201 City Hall, Mrs. Grace H. Clark, Exec. Sec'y.
Kentucky—Children's Bureau, Louisville, 215 E. Walnut Street, Miss Marion Barney, Exec. Sec'y.
Pennsylvania—Children's Dept., United Charities, Wilkes-Barre, 46 N. Washington Street, Miss Anna H. Roller, Supt.

Institution Member:

Pennsylvania—Carson College for Orphan Girls, Flourtown, Miss Elsa Ueland, President.

A STUDY OF RESULTS OF HOME PLACEMENT

The results of the New York State Charities Aid Association study of its own placements from 1898-1922 are now available, and a review of this study is to be found in the July Graphic number of the Survey, in an article entitled "Children Who Had a Second Chance."

Of the 910 children included who were eighteen years or older on January 1, 1922, and who had been under the tutelage of the Association for at least a year, 217 were foundlings, and hence no family history is available; 77 were full orphans, 290 were half-orphans, 108 were children of deserted fathers, and 19 of deserted mothers.

In rating the children on the basis of the predominant family background 149 had to be eliminated because the records were too meager to warrant such classification. Of the rest, the rating was as follows: 44 had a good start, in as far as the health, mentality and moral character of the parents were known; for 65 the family background was good on one side and bad on the other, and for 435, or 80 percent, the record was unfavorable. Two-thirds of the children had spent five years or more with their parents; only one in seven had spent less than two years at home.

In analyzing the kind of homes that were found 15 percent were considered "superior," 13 percent were rated "mediocre," and the rest "good." In rating the kind of care given, two-thirds had average care, 12 percent excellent care, and 20 percent poor care. The results have been expressed by rating each "child" either as "capable" or "incapable." The content of this treatment is analyzed in the article, but cannot be stated in this brief summary. The "capable" numbered 615, the "incapable" 182, and 113 are given as "unknown." "Only 22 of the 910 children were known to have had good family background, yet 615 of them, as young adults, are making good in the communities into which chance has cast them."

The correlation of the capability of the children and the kind of foster homes, as well as the family background from which they came, are printed in the article. These are most surprising in their failure to substantiate children's workers' "theories." "In their development the important factor was not a good background, which only a handful could claim, but an understanding relationship in the foster home. The children who were known to have notoriously immoral parents showed no higher degree of immorality than the others; even the children of mentally deficient parents showed an amazing closeness to the records of the others in their ability to make social adjustments, though their ability to take formal education was clearly less.

"There were potentialities within these people which revealed themselves only under certain conditions," the

framers of the survey conclude. "We would certainly not say that anything could be made of any child—that a favorable environment could produce any kind of development desired, but rather that our study leads us to believe that there are tremendous latent powers within an individual awaiting development, and that under favorable conditions these powers may be developed and directed toward accomplishment. . . .

"We are under the impression that the primary condition of successful development lies in the kind of relationship which grows up between the child and his foster parents. Undoubtedly the child's adjustment to his foster family governs to a significant degree his adjustment to society, and his adjustment to his foster family has less to do with their standards of comfort and their place in the community than with their human qualities and their understanding."—C. C. C.

PENNSYLVANIA SUMMER INSTITUTE

The institutions of the State of Pennsylvania are trying to find the answers to some of the questions which are perennial in children's homes the country over. The second group conference called by the State Department of Public Welfare for the purpose of discussing the whys and wherefores of institutional management was held at Thornhill School, Warrendale, June 17-19. The 55 delegates attending represented 32 child-caring institutions and agencies and 3500 dependent and delinquent children.

The persons in attendance fell into two groups—the lucky and the unlucky. The lucky ones were those that stayed at Thornhill instead of commuting to and from Pittsburgh, and who thus had an opportunity to learn, first hand, that a school for "bad" boys may be a most delightful sort of place instead of a poorly disguised jail.

Two cottages and the administration building were used for the guests, and the commuters, as well as the house guests, were served luncheon each day at nominal cost.

The usual staples for program menus, such as preventive medical service, mental hygiene, nutrition, recreation, admission and discharge, teaching children to govern themselves, etc., were made palatable by means of the new and attractive ways in which they were served.

For instance, we learned that children should have the sort of moral training which will not result in having them "regard Christianity only as a fire escape"; and that if the only music a group of delinquent girls can appreciate is "Yes, We Have No Bananas," then the thing to do is to meet them on this banana plane and in a Pied Piper sort of fashion lead them up to higher levels.

A real, honest-to-goodness scientist said that love and happiness are quite as essential to good nutrition as calories and vitamins and other material substances. We liked this because there are staid, earnest, God-

fearing folks who seem to feel that the dependent child, unlike the independent child, needs only food, clothing and shelter in order to develop all his physical and mental powers.

In discussing why Johnnie and Mary are different the question was raised as to whether any one present would not be different if, when visitors came to the Home, he were pointed out as "the child whose father was electrocuted last week." Furthermore, what effect would it have on a person to eat three meals a day year after year in a perfect silence. Even if he had not been different to any degree in the beginning would not such environmental experiences make him different ultimately?

The formal program was as follows:

CHARACTER BUILDING IN PLAYTIME—

Mr. R. K. Atkinson, Recreation Department, Russell Sage Foundation.

SOME USES OF MUSIC—

Mr. Willem van de Wall, Director of Music and Allied Activities, Bureau of Mental Health, Pennsylvania Dept. of Welfare.

ADMISSION AND DISCHARGE PROBLEMS—

Miss Mary Irene Atkinson, Child Welfare League of America.

ESSENTIALS OF INSTITUTIONAL MANAGEMENT—

Dr. R. R. Reeder, Marsh Foundation, Van Wert, Ohio.

KNOWING YOUR HEALTH PROBLEMS—

Dr. Mary Riggs Noble, Division of Child Health, Pennsylvania State Department of Health.

THE CHILD WHO IS "DIFFERENT"—

Miss Florentine Hackbusch, Bureau of Mental Health, Pennsylvania Dep't of Welfare, Harrisburg, Pa.

DIET AND HEALTH—

Miss Katherine Pritchett, Supervisor of Nutrition, Pennsylvania Dep't of Public Instruction.

QUESTION BOX

Dr. R. R. Reeder.

At the institute held at Sleighton Farm in 1923 it was decided that a set of minimum standards for child-caring institutions should be formulated prior to the 1924 meeting. This was done by the Department of Welfare and copies sent to all the Homes in the State for criticism and comment. These standards, with a few modifications, were formally adopted by the delegates.

On the last afternoon of the institute a permanent organization was formed which will be known as the Pennsylvania Association of Institutional Workers. Mr. Briggs, Supt. of Thornhill, was elected President. The association will meet in connection with the State Conference of Social Work and also continue the summer institute sessions each year.

Thus Pennsylvania has a brand-new organization designed primarily to discuss the many problems in-

involved in institutional care and to attempt their solution by facing the facts squarely, and the organization has a few guide posts in the form of minimum standards which should be helpful in its job of blazing a trail toward the goal of better service for unfortunate children throughout the commonwealth.—M. I. A.

HOME PLAY

This is the title of an interesting article by Edna G. Meeker, in *The Playground* for May, 1924. We quote the following from it because it puts the necessity of recreation for children, whether in foster homes or in institutions, very concretely, and shows how this is best when shared by the entire family group:

"Theodore Roosevelt, with his multitude of interests and responsibilities, always found time to romp and play or read with his children regularly when at home. When he or they were away he took time to write to them even if he had to dictate a letter from a barber's chair. He knew it was normal for a boy or girl to desire or even demand adventure and exploration and so took his children into the woods and open country and taught them the wonders of nature. He endeavored to make them hardy and unafraid and to take keen enjoyment in living.

"With splendid altruism newspapers and magazines have established special pages and columns devoted to the interests of women and children in the home. There remains a more neglected field to be covered, that of fathers and their interests in common with those of their children. For fathers, as well as mothers, need many and a continuing number of suggestions. We hardly need to remind ourselves of the very particular kind of respect which children have for father, for his judgment, his physical strength, and his knowledge of the big business world, and because father knows about 'most everything.' Nothing in a child's life can quite take the place of playing 'rough-house with father.' . . .

"In thinking of home play we have in mind recreation for the individual as well as for the family group. It is important to make children resourceful, so that they may entertain themselves alone as well as have the ability to help entertain others. But too frequently in some homes the cry from a small child rings out, 'What can I do?' And all too frequently father or mother doesn't know what to suggest.

"Sometimes busy mothers forget that they do not have to stop working to play with their children. Mending, ironing and other occupations will seem less like labor if the mother, responding to a child's desire to play with her, will divide her attention between her occupation and the playing of house, fairy hide and seek, capping, geographical names or a variety of such games, according to the age of the child. It is another way of strengthening the spirit of comradeship between mothers and their children."

SUPERVISION HINTS

A child-caring agency has formulated an outline to be used as a guide by persons visiting children placed in foster homes. The following section on emotions and

moods makes it particularly clear that the supervisory visit must be something more than an inspectional "hail and farewell" matter if the relation of the child to the foster home and the home to him is to overcome unwholesome tendencies:

1. To what type of emotion is child liable? Undue fear (worry), anger, joy, depression? In what ways, if any, does he seem to feel at a disadvantage with other children? Does he show it—by criticisms of others, by self-consciousness, by avoidance of others, by "blues"? Do his moods and emotions fluctuate easily according to health and circumstances? Does he have periodic spells of depression? What does he find disagreeable—sounds, sights, thwarted desires—and how does he react to disagreeable things?
2. Are his emotions easily aroused? Illustrate by evidence. What arouses them? How are they expressed? How long do they last? Is their intensity out of proportion to the occasion?
3. What helps him most toward control of his emotions or moods?

AGENCY MEMBERSHIPS IN FEDERATION CITIES

In News Letter No. XLV, of the American Association for Organizing Family Social Work, there is described the arrangement by which family welfare agencies in two cities have succeeded in making membership a real thing for the contributors to community chests. We mention this because it is one of the problems that Chest executives, as well as executives of agencies, are much concerned with. Neither party desires that the general Chest appeal shall obliterate particular loyalties among contributors.

In one of the cities two classes of members were set up: those of the governing board, and fifty others selected by this board. The latter come from the contributors of five dollars or more per year to the organization or community chest. These two classes of membership are those that have voting power and actual conduct of the affairs of the Society.

In another city this problem was attacked by a Committee of Five from the Board of the Society, charged with drawing up a list of two or three hundred representative names for membership. In this list of names were representatives of all of the Society's committees, as well as the various clubs, schools, stores, public bodies and associations of the city. They were also approached, either personally or by telephone, with a request for their interest. These persons are asked to ballot on names proposed by a Nominating Committee for election to the Board.

At the annual meeting following this change of procedure the largest number in the history of the Society was present, and the Executive Secretary considers it one of the most successful meetings they have ever had.

VACATION HEALTH DANGERS

A recent editorial in a New York daily reports what it calls the usual summer epidemic of typhoid under the caption "vacation typhoid." The writer urges that care be taken on trips to the country similar to that which is provided by well-organized municipal health departments, especially in the matter of water and milk drinking and sanitary observances.

A Bulletin of the General Health Bureau on the same subject calls attention to the fact that this month sees the release of 27,000,000 children from class room supervision. This Bureau's analysis of the prevalence of disease shows that the disabling diseases are influenza, tuberculosis, colds, measles, scarlet fever, whooping cough, and pneumonia. All of these are sputum-borne diseases and are therefore capable of control. It is pointed out particularly that the common drinking glass at picnics, on expeditions and hikes, may be a very fruitful source of infection, and especially that the soda fountain glass is likely to be dangerous. An analysis made recently at Lafayette College disclosed a high percent of germs on a soda fountain glass that had been "washed" in an automatic rinser. Some fountains take precaution against this, but children and those responsible for them should also learn to discriminate where they may find genuine cleanliness.

A COMMUNITY PLANS ITS CASE WORK

In not a few cities children's agencies, courts, family welfare agencies, and others are puzzled by cases that do not fall clearly within any one particular field. The Community Council of St. Louis brought together representatives of the Children's Aid Society, the St. Louis Provident Association (a family welfare agency), the Board of Children's Guardians and the Juvenile Court to outline principles of procedure in St. Louis for such children's cases, involving families and children but more than ordinarily complicated. This meeting laid down that where there seems to be a possibility of adjustment in not more than six months the problem will be referred to the Children's Aid Society. After that period, if adjustment does not seem to be imminent, a conference of the above agencies will be called by the Secretary of the Children's Department of the Community Council and further disposition of the case or cases made on the following lines:

"Instances of dependency and neglect combined should be referred to the Juvenile Court Probation Office for care or to the Board of Children's Guardians.

"Responsibility for support in health and conduct cases is allocated to the Children's Aid Society; in cases that are wholly those of dependency, to the Provident Association.

"If long time dependency seems likely, and if an entire family is involved, reference should be made to

the Probation Officer for care by the Board of Children's Guardians.

"Cases of dependency and neglect combined are to be referred to the Probation Office for care under the Board of Children's Guardians.

"Where a family is doing all that is possible for the support of its individual members, and where a particular child needs special care, which the family is unable to provide, either within or without the family circle, the situation should be referred to the Children's Aid Society. Conditions which hold good for one child shall hold good for the other children, and one child in need out of a whole family cannot be considered as purely a dependency problem when other children are not so considered.

"In this connection it was decided that there should be a very definite effort on the part of both the Provident Association and the Children's Aid Society to place whatever amount of responsibility is possible, even though it be a very small amount, on the family, so that it may do its utmost to support the child."

CHILD WELFARE NEWS

Statistics of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company for its 15,000,000 industrial policy holders show an encouraging drop in the mortality rates in diseases of the puerperal state for white policy holders. The rate for the first quarter of 1924 (17.3 per 100,000) is lower than has been recorded for many years. The rate for colored women, however, rose sharply during these months as compared with the corresponding quarter of 1923.

The Government of Bombay has published its plans for the care and protection of children and young persons and the punishment of juvenile offenders in the form of a bill to be introduced in the Bombay Legislative Council. The most important provision would create separate courts for children's cases. Another section would provide for the punishment of guardians and relatives who mistreat children or contribute to their delinquency; they are not accountable under the present law. It would also abolish hanging and transportation as punishment for youthful offenders; establish industrial schools teaching trades to offenders under 16; introduce a system of probation; and prevent the sending to prison of any children except those adjudged by the court to be too unruly to benefit by admission to a reformatory school.

According to the Annual Report of the Chicago Infant Welfare Society for the year 1923 the death rate among the 11,005 babies cared for by the Society was only one-fourth the general infant mortality rate throughout the country. In reviewing the causes of death it was found that almost one-half the total number of deaths among the babies cared for were caused

by respiratory infections, the deaths from these causes being double the number from gastro-intestinal diseases. It appears, therefore, that a large proportion of the mortality for infants is dependent upon conditions which must be remedied by general health measures carried out by health departments.

NEWS FROM OUR MEMBERS

The Colorado Children's Aid Society reports that the State Board of Health has made the following regulations for maternity homes: that every case of an unmarried mother must be reported to the State Board of Health within three days after admission; that every such child born in the homes must be nursed by the mother during residence and longer if provision can be made; that the Colorado Children's Aid Society is to investigate every maternity home case, this to be done before disposition of the child is made.

Representatives of the Children's Protective Society of Minneapolis, along with the Juvenile Court and the Attendance Department of the Public School, have formed a Case Committee in connection with the Child Guidance Clinic of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene at the University of Minnesota. The Committee meets weekly to discuss cases that might come to the Clinic, thus securing the benefit of combined judgment on cases each organization submits. Each case is presented to the Committee by the worker handling it. After question and discussion a decision is reached as to whether it is to go to the Clinic. It is anticipated that this Committee will continue to function with the permanent Clinic which begins operation in September, since it has already proved interesting and practical.

The Thomasville Baptist Orphanage, Thomasville, N. C., learns from experiments. Thirty-eight years ago it adopted the unit cottage system. Twenty years ago a central dining room was established as being more economical. Now the social results are seen to be better in the unit system, so the central dining room is to be abandoned and the cottages made over once more as complete home units.

We have mentioned their experiment in aiding mothers to keep their children out of the Orphanage. Dr. Kesler reports a very encouraging year in this branch of the work. About 300 children are being aided to stay with 68 mothers. The by-products of this work are good, as the field worker who supervises these mothers makes more careful investigation of children who may come to the institution. Dr. Kesler says: "I have come to the conclusion that even where you

receive children into an orphanage each case should be approached and handled very much as we would case work when there is no thought of placing in an institution." Bad cotton mill conditions have brought the Orphanage more applications in the last two months than ever before in its history. These conditions have affected many districts in the South.

The Welfare Association for Jewish Children, supported by the Cleveland Community Fund, has been provided with additional resources by a generous contributor who established a small fund from which wards of the Association receive music and dancing lessons, theatre parties, concerts, and other cultural advantages. Much commendation is expressed by responsible officials for thus rounding out the experience of children who otherwise might not have these privileges.

SIXTEEN CONTRIBUTORS. THE CHILD: HIS NATURE AND HIS NEEDS. THE CHILDREN'S FOUNDATION, VALPARAISO, INDIANA, APRIL, 1924

This "survey of present-day knowledge concerning child nature and the promotion of the well-being and education of the young" records the purposes guiding the Children's Foundation in its first publication.

The names of the sixteen contributors are those of competent authorities in their respective fields. It means more to glance at this list of authors than to read the many titles of the chapters they have written. The editor is M. V. O'Shea; those collaborating are: Bird T. Baldwin, Mary T. Whitley, Walter F. Dearborn, Henry Neumann, Frederick E. Bolton, E. A. Kirkpatrick, H. H. Goddard, William R. P. Emerson, William A. White, C.-E. A. Winslow, William Healy, Arnold Gesell, Leta S. Hollingworth, Winfield Scott Hall, John J. Tigert.

Professor O'Shea contributes five of the six chapters on Education. Miss Whitley writes two of the chapters on Child Nature. The other contributors limit themselves to one chapter each. As Dr. Healy indicates concerning his own contribution, the space allotted does not permit writers to be as scientifically convincing as in more professional monographs.

Without question, however, here is a most unique and valuable reference book for those who work with children. The many subjects presented defy attempts to review them briefly. They range from a paragraph entitled "Direction of the Sex Instinct" to a discussion of the problem of the one-room ungraded rural school. Fortunately, there are enough case citations and source material to save the volume from classification as an

HAVE you read all of the League's publications? We can supply the following in such numbers as are desired:

BULLETIN No. 6.—The Need for Psychological Interpretation in the Placement of Dependent Children, by Jessie Taft, Ph.D.

Price, Fifteen Cents

BULLETIN No. 7.—What Dependent Children Need. Edited by C. V. Williams.

Price, Fifty Cents

BULLETIN No. 9.—Condensed Report of a Survey of Juvenile Delinquency in Rochester, New York, by Henry W. Thurston.

Price, Fifty Cents

BULLETIN No. 11.—The Problem of the Unmarried Mother and Her Child, by Ruth I. Workum.

Price, Fifteen Cents

CASE STUDIES, CASE No. 1, Edited by Miss Georgia G. Ralph.

Price, Thirty Cents

Twenty-five or more copies, Twenty-five Cents each

encyclopedia. With comprehensive bibliographies it is well adapted for use as a text-book in colleges and schools of social work, but its untechnical language commends it for the general reader.

The three sections of the book are introduced by "Bridging the Gap" chapters. "Bridging the Gap Between our Knowledge of Child Well-Being and Our Care of the Young," by Goddard, assists in harmonizing what otherwise might appear to be unrelated discussions.

The publishers generously subsidize the distribution of this publication. It may be obtained by any one contributing one dollar to the Publication Fund of the Children's Foundation.—H. W. H.

ENCLOSURES

(Sent to Members of League Only)

The enclosures for this month are:

1. Pamphlet entitled "The Psychiatric Clinic in the Treatment of Conduct Disorders of Children and the Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency," by V. V. Anderson, M.D.
2. Leaflet of the Children's Bureau of Cleveland.

CHANGES FOR DIRECTORY

OHIO.—International Society for Crippled Children. New address, 903 Lorain County Savings and Trust Building, Elyria.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Associated Aid Societies, Harrisburg. Wendell Jones, Executive Secretary.

INTER-CITY CONFERENCE ON ILLEGITIMACY BULLETIN

President: Miss KATHARINE P. HEWINS, Boston.

Vice-President: Mr. ALBERT H. STONEMAN, Lansing.

Secretary and Treasurer: Mrs. L. FREDERIC PEASE, New York.

AT THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE

A meeting of the Inter-City Conference under the Children's Division on June 30th was the beginning of a day given almost continuously to illegitimacy. At the 9 o'clock session Mr. Albert H. Stoneman, Superintendent of the Michigan Children's Aid Society, gave an able and thoughtful study on "Safeguarding Adoptions, Legally and Socially." Mr. Stoneman urged that adoption should not take place, where, with assistance, the parent could keep the child; that there should be preparation for adoption in the home receiving the child; that supervision of the home should extend over one year prior to adoption; and that the release of the child should be only with court approval.

Miss Elizabeth Yerxa, Case Supervisor of the Children's Bureau, State Board of Control, Minnesota, spoke of the work being done by the Board in connection with private agencies.

Mrs. J. B. McGregor of Toronto traced the history of Canadian legislation for the unmarried mother and stressed the need for a more understanding treatment of the mother who keeps her child.

An analysis of the place of the Maternity Home in case work with the Unmarried Mother was presented by Miss Madorah Donahue, of the Federal Children's Bureau.

At one o'clock the Annual Luncheon of the Inter-City Conference, held at the Y.M.C.A., drew a record attendance of 198 people. The dining room was filled, and late comers were unable to gain entrance—fresh proof of the widening interest in the subject of illegitimacy at the National Conference.

Dr. Carstens, the guest of honor, spoke on where we have arrived in dealing with the unmarried mother and her baby. He pointed out the scarcity of studies on the subsequent history of the mother who keeps her child, and quoted the study of Prof. Spann on "The Unmarried Population in Frankfort-on-Main" as a most significant attempt at evaluating treatment. He urged the need for fresh studies and for a correlation of facts already secured by independent investigations.

At the Annual Business Meeting, held immediately after the luncheon, the following were elected:

President—Miss Katharine P. Hewins, Boston.

Vice-President—Mr. Albert H. Stoneman, Lansing

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The secretary's report and the reports from the field showed the growth of the work during the year, both in local conferences and financial support. The advantages gained by closer working with the Child Welfare League of America led to a recommendation adopted to consider further possibilities of mutual helpfulness in the year ahead. Miss Anne P. Hincks, of the Bethesda Society, Boston, closed the meeting with a Round Table discussion of "Certain Factors in Work With the Unmarried Mother," shown in a recent study made in Boston of a group of predelinquent girls and unmarried mothers. The recent work done with the unmarried father was emphasized sharply in the course of the discussion.

NEWS FROM LOCAL CONFERENCES

"In Cleveland and Cincinnati," writes Miss Donahue, just back from a visit there, "the unmarried mother work is being done through plans for centralization of the case treatment with special agencies and institutions. In Cleveland the tendency is to refer cases to the Cleveland Humane Society; even the Maternity Homes are referring the court work there.

"The chief changes in the Cincinnati program divide the unmarried mothers into two classes, those under 18 and those over 18. Conforming to the regular policy for centralizing the work, all cases under 18 are immediately referred to the Juvenile Court, and all cases over 18 to the Ohio Humane Society. These two agencies act as distributing centers for the cases, according to religious classification or the social content of the problem, most of the organizations leaving to the aforementioned agencies the case work and adjustment required. The Ohio Humane Society has definitely arrived at a program whereby every unmarried mother coming to it is sent to the Mental Hygiene Clinic for a complete psychiatric study. A Committee on Legislation has been appointed, with a view to making a more thorough study on the question of securing uniform laws."

MEMBERSHIP DUES

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